me with corrupt motives in Congress recollect | bility of war and bloodshed; the jointhe consequences, and beware!" Here is the sword of Damocles hanging in terrorem over the Honorable John Jones, while he, in turn. has something equally sharp and suggestive suspended above the character of the Honorable John Smith. He gives Smith to understand that he knows more about him than all the world and his mother and grandmother know besides. "I have the facts, Smithfacts that if I thought fit to publish would drive you from decent society and make you a bissing and a byword throughout the land." Now, it should be understood that Jones has adopted just as keen a detective surveillance over the dark ways of Smith as the latter has over Jones, and that a mighty fine line should be drawn between both to discover which has an iota of moral advantage over the other. "Yes, sir; I can prove-and you are a married man-your deception of a certain gay and fascinating widow. I can go further. I can show how the product of that illegal connection was spirited, the Lord only knows where, and before the world you stand convicted of

And when Smith and Jones come to close quarters the country is thunderstruck to find what an amazing history of corruption each one has of the other. In the melle yesterday this was partly illustrated; but there were debates in the past where the very thing we have instanced almost literally

occurred. A Season of Italian Opera at the Academy We have been spared the humiliation of having an entire season pass by at the Academy

of Music without Italian opera. Signor Albites steps in at the eleventh hour and announces a few nights of the longed-for entertainment with a select company, mostly from Havana, and two sterling favorites-Miss Kellogg and Madame States. The season begins on that memorable day of all days in the year to bousekeepers, the first of May, and it will last about three weeks. Signor Albites, indeed, deserves the thanks of the musical public for this timely relief; for a feeling of despair had taken possession of all that Italian opera was a luxury unattainable this season, and we took up our London exchanges with a sigh of envy that perfidious Albion should have all the music and we none. There are good materials in the company. Of Miss Kellogg and Madame States it is unnecessary to speak, as they are well and favorably known to the metropolitan public. The tenor, Villani, brings with him a very high reputation, and the contralto, Laura Himela, made her mark long ago in Milan. There are besides Signora Frederici (not Mme. Himmer, of the German Opera), Caroselli, Orlandini, Albert Lawrence, Reyna and Susini. The initial opera will be "Poliuto," and will be followed by "The Sicilian Vespers," "Martha," "Faust," "Un Ballo en Maschera," "Rigoletto," "Don Giovanni," "Robert," "Crispino" and "Ernani." It will be seen from the above list that the bill will be changed every night, as the season is limited to ten performances. So much for what we have actually before us. Now a few words on what we can have permanently, if the directors of the Academy will only listen to reason. It appears that if we are to have the rare treat of hearing Nilsson in opera at the legitimate opera house of New York the stockholders must make up their minds to descend to the level of true business men and relinquish some of their lofty pretensions. It is by no means creditable to a number of gentlemen occupying the foremost places in metropolitan society to lend themselves to a system of management by which they occupy the unenposition of "deadheads." rent out to various parties the privilege of selling librettos, flowers, cigars and bibulous stimulants, and throw every obstacle in the path of an impresario instead of assisting him. Why, the stockholders of the Drury Lane theatre in London, when Mapleson applied to them after the burning of Her Majesty's, were really princely in their offers of assistance, and made all reasonable concessions. The same may be said of other theatres in the same city. Our stockholders should be content with realizing a fair interest on their outlay of capital; nay, to help opera along, even if the finances of the manager should not be adequate to the expenses. The rapid and constant increase in the value of the Academy, in a real estate point of view, should be sufficient compensation to them for the present. They owe it as a duty to the public, to art and to themselves to make Italian opera an institution in the very house built expressly for it. By their obstinacy they kill lyric art effectually in this city, for no one is willing to build another opera house or give Italian opera at one of the dramatic establishments while the Academy is in existence. As we have repeatedly remarked, the matter rests with the stockholders. Let them give up their seats, or, if they will retain them, let them pay for them. Then the small Chatham street business of renting out such privileges as we have mentioned should be abandoned. It appears that the most difficult point with these gentlemen is the right to occupy their two hundred and fif y seats. They will not, they say, surrender this right under any consideration. Well, then, why not pay for it? The manager can have no objection to this right, so long as he receives full compensation for the boxes occupied by those gentlemen. The question is a plain one, and it rests with the stockholders to settle it. We are sure that they will not refuse the public next season a chance

Senator Sumuer, St. Domingo and the

present age. "-

to hear one of the greatest lyric artistes of the

Massachusetts Legislature. The Massachusetts Legislature seems have been placed in an awkward dilemma by the introduction of a resolution commending the course of Senator Sumner on the St. Domingo question. It had a divided duty to perform; first to its "honored Senator," and next to the administration, and evidently was embarrassed as to how it could solve the difficulty. The resolution, which was referred to the Joint Legislative Committee on Federal Relations, heartily approved the conduct of Mr. Sumner in opposing the annexation of St. Domingo, as involving injury and misfortune to a weak neighboring republic; possi-

ing to us of an undesirable, ignorant and debauched population; an addition to our great national debt, and increased burdens of taxation, denouncing at the same time the attacks made on Senator Sumner for fearlessly doing his duty. The committee being desirous to save the administration and its friends from the odium and other consequences of the implied censure in this resolution report back another tenderly worded white-washing one. This speaks favorably of annexation as a general policy, and of the course pursued by the administration with regard to St. Domingo, without saying in plain terms that the Legislature wishes St. Domingo to be annexed. Nor is there a word of blame in it of Senator Sumner's course in denouncing the St. Domingo annexation scheme. The radical Legislature of Massachusetts could not afford to condemn either its "honored Senator" or its own party government at Washington. We give these New England politicians credit for wriggling out of the dilemma so adroitly.

A United Service Club.

It is a matter of surprise that long ere this no military and naval social rendezvous has existed in this city. In all of the metropolitan cities of Europe not only one but many clubs are well sustained, whose membership is composed of officers and ex-officers of the various arms of the service, while here in New York, with its million of population and thousands of gentlemen who, during the past decade, have been actively connected with one or other branch of our service, no club accommodations have been provided. It is true that officers are admitted into our clubs upon liberal terms, but even this courtesy does not fill the blank occasioned by there being no place which can distinctly be called their own. It is with satisfaction, therefore, that we chronicle the fact that an active movement is on foot for the establishment of a United Service Club, and now that the initiative has been taken it is believed that a succoss will be the result

The club is to be composed of officers from all branches of the service, the only requisite to candidature being that the applicant is or has been in the service of the government either as an officer of one or other of the arms of the regular service, as a volunteer or as a National Guard officer from this or some other State. It is designed that the United Service Club shall be a most desirable social institution, both as regards its moderate per capita expense and the accommodations and privileges found within its walls. Its objects are to bring into daily intercourse those whose friendships were first begun on the tented field and to afford to the many regular officers stationed in and about this city, as well as those visiting us, a place of rendezvous, where they can find the best of bodily comforts at a minimum cost and the most congenial associates without the necessity of hunting the town to discover their whereabouts. The initiation fee is fixed at fifty dollars, and the annual dues at thirty dollars, these latter to be remitted when an officer is ordered to a distant station. A suitble club house is being secured, and a number of sleeping rooms will be fitted up for the use of visiting members or others who may desire to make use of them. We have no doubt that the United Service Club will, in due time, become a most popular institution with those for whom it is intended.

TURKEY.

The Sultan's Armament in the Black Sea.

Imperial Vindication of the Work of the London Conference-The Naval Rights Under the Treaty of Paris of 1856.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

LONDON, April 20, 1871. all matters relating to Eastern affairs, has received a special telegram from Constantinople which conveys the very important intelligence that the Porte government, acting with the full approbation of the Sultan, intends to despatch a large iron-clad fleet to the Black Sea, the vessels being commissioned to cruise in the waters until further orders.

This statement, taken as a fact, is commented on extensively in the clubs and even in the higher Parliamentary circles.

anxious, for grave diplomatic reasons, to assert his naval right under the Treaty of Paris of 1856 as it was enlarged and extended by the London Conference of the present year, with respect to the navigation of the Black Sea by armed vessels of war. With regard to the amount of naval forces which

Russia and Turkey may respectively keep in the Black Sea it was agreed in a separate convention be-

tween those two Powers in 1856, as follows:—

ARTICLE I. The high contracting parties mutually engage not to have in the Black Sea any other vessels of war than those of which the number, the force and the dimensions are hereinafter stipulated. ART. 2. The high contracting parties reserve to themselves each to maintain in that sea six steam vessels of fifty metres in length at the time of notation, of a tonnage of 800 tons at the maximum, and four light steam or sating vessels of a tonnage which shall not exceed 200 tons each.

It is also alleged here to-day that Russia will not approve by any means of the movement of Turkey, but that the Czar cannot object to it, in accordance with the spirit of Prince Gortchakoff's circular to the Austrian government, dated at Tsarskoe-Selo in November of 1870, even independent of the bind-

Prince Gortchakoff, in this remarkable note,

The Europe of to-day is no longer the Europe that signed the Treaty of 1856. The political conditions under which this transaction was concluded are radically altered. Surely it is not Russia who can be accused of striking at the respect which is due to right. For forty years she has been the stanchest supporter of it in Europe, even to the detriment of her own interests. If this principle has been weakened by the course of events the responsibility for it cannot fail upon her. But when the most solemn treaties have been annihilated before her eyes, when the value of European guarantees is millified by the very Uabinets which have tendered them, when to preserve some efficacy they must be renewed according to the circumstances of the time being, then it is impossible that Russia alone should be bound absolutely to respect a principle which has ceased to prevail in political transactions, and, above all, that she should make her material safety depend upon it. As regardis the particular infringements to which the Treaty of 1856 has been subbove all, that she should make her material salety epend upon it. As regards the particular infringements to which the Treaty of 1856 has been subsched, Count Beast will allow me not to take into count the objection to the effect that the princialities of Moldavia and Wallachia were not signatifies to that transaction. These provinces, bound othe Porte as vassals, could not be contracting arties to transactions concluded between great of the provinces. parties to transactions concluded between graphers. They remained strangers to them could not be rendered responsible for violations Powers. They remained strangers to them and could not be rendered responsible for violations for which they were a pretext, while accomplishing internal revolutions in accordance with their local passions. The infringement precisely lies in the fact that the great Powers, assembled in conference, after having uselessly given judgment in reprobation of accomplished facts, have at last tolerated and recognized them, though they were opposed to the spirit as well as to the letter of the treaty, and though the Russian Plenipotentiary called attention to the fact that this toleration placed him in positive opposition to the stipulations of that treaty. This infringement not only invalidated the general idea of might, but it tended by its consequences to modify the situation of the bases of the Black Sea.

Herald Special Reports from Paris.

Another Severe Battle West of the City.

Successes Claimed by the Insurgent Leaders.

THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE DESTROYED.

More Barricades Erected in Rue Rivoli.

A COMMUNAL MANIFESTO.

Compromise With the Versailles Government Impossible.

> TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Wednesday Evening,

April 19, 1871. The taking of Asnières by the Versailles forces was accomplished by a stratagem and not by a direct assault. The troops of the line simulating friendship for and fraternization with the insurgents were permitted to advance unopposed. They were thus enabled to pass the outposts of the Communists without difficulty, and once within the rebel line the result was no longer doubtful. The fighting in Asnières, however, was sharp. Nearly all the buildings in the town were de-

MORE BARRICADES.

The Communists are busy erecting barricades in the Rue Rivoli and in many other

AN ENGAGEMENT.

At half-past two o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon an engagement began along the whole line. General Dombrowski reports that the agents of the Versailles government assassinated many of the National Guards and that the police agents stripped the dead Communists on the battle field. He also reports that the attempted surprise of the insurgents at the Asnières outposts by a trick on the part of the Versailles troops was discovered and that the enraged National Guards drove back the Versaillists.

ANOTHER POSITION OCCUPIED.

General Dombrowski reports that the Communists are masters of He Grande, where they are erecting batteries for the purpose of preventing the Versailles forces commanding the

COMMUNISTS SUCCESSFIIL.

The Communists have retaken the positions lost by them on Monday and captured sixtynine tons of provisions. The fighting continues at the present writing, and it is bloody in the extreme. The right wing of the insurgent army is executing a strategic movement with a view to enveloping the Versailles troops, who have advanced too far.

A STRANGE SPECTACLE.

Levallois has been gutted and sacked. The streets of Asnières are full of dresses, chignons, furniture and other articles, and, altogether, present a strange spectacle. The National Guards are sheltered behind the houses, supported by the iron-clad cars and fixed batteries.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ARO DE TRIOMPHE.

At twenty-five minutes past five o'clock this evening Fort Mont Valerien and the government batteries at Courbevoic were shelling Paris at a frightful rate. I left the scene at the moment the famous Arc de Triomphe fell. The Arc was blown up at a little after five o'clock. It had already been badly damaged by the fire from Fort Valérien. The scene of the ruins is a most melancholy one.

A SHOWER OF SHELLS.

As I write a shower of shells is falling into Avenue des Ternes. About forty civilians have already been killed in the avenue.

THE INSURGENTS DISGUSTED.

Notwithstanding General Dombrowski repeats his reports of victory gained by the insurgents, the National Guards are returning to Paris dispirited and disgusted. The slaughter among them has been awful. General Dombrowski complains of the inefficiency of their officers. The Chief of Staff, Nobart, has been arrested by order of General Cluse-

OPERATIONS TO BE RESUMED.

The American mitrailleuses, which have thus far done the insurgents good service, have moved to the front. General Dombrowski states that he is waiting for the co-operation of the gunboats to resume active operations, but it is not believed that these will be ready within four days.

A FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION

The Communists are running from the houses in Asnières, many of which are now held by the Versailles troops. To-day a frightful explosion took place near the church at Asnières, completely destroying the sacred edifice. No lives were lost, as the church contained neither party.

A Communal Manifesto-Compromise Impos sible-Issurgent Success-A Successful Defence-The Commune to Retire-Fighting

PARIS, April 20, 1871. The Commune bave just issued a manifesto,

"Paris, once more laboring and suffering

for the regeneration of France, Semands local autonomy and the encouragement of producers. She does notaim at dictatorshipt. She

desires the decentralized unity of the country." The document pronounces compromise with the Versailles government impossible, and closes with an appeal to France to disarm troops now threatening the capital.

INSURGENT SUCCESS.

General Dombrowski reports to the Commune that his troops have retaken certain positions, capturing a considerable quantity of provisions and some prisoners. He adds that the battle continues and asks for reinforcements.

A SUCCESSFUL DEFENCE General Okolowitz maintains his position at Asnières against all the efforts of the government forces.

THE COMMUNE TO RETIRE. The Commune retires from office and new elections are to be held at once.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. The Mot d'Ordre condemns the Commune

for its suppression of various journals. FIGHTING ON WEDNESDAY.

There was a cannonade, mingled with the fire of mitrailleuses and musketry, all day yesterday at Courbevoie, Porte Maillot, Preteaux, Asnieres and Levallois. The ironclad railroad vans are operating actively. A DENIAL.

The Reveil (newspaper) denies that the Versailles forces are masters of the bridge crossing the Seine from Asnières to Clichy. The concentration of troops for the Army of the Assembly continues.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS.

Herald Special Reports from Versailles.

The Imperial Guard Reinforcing MacMahon.

THE INSURGENT FIRE SLACKENING.

Marshal Canrobert at Versailles-His Corps En Route.

Provision Made for the War Indemnity.

> TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VERSAILLES, Wednesday Evening,) April 19, 1871.

Twenty thousand soldiers of the old Imperial Guard, under the command of General Ducrot, are expected to move to the scene of operations to-morrow. The troops are in excellent spirits.

HEAVY FIRING. Firing at the front is going on heavily still.

The Insurgent Fire-Announcement of tory-Canrobert in Command-Guns Captured-The War Indemnity-A Denial. VERSAILLES, April 20, 1871.

The fire of the insurgents is gradually slackening. ANNOUNCEMENT OF VICTORY.

A circular issued by President Thiers anit is the key to Courbevoie. M. Thiers also says that the insurgent losses in the fight at Asnières were very heavy, and adds that the end of criminal resistance to the government is approaching.

CANROBERT IN COMMAND. Marshal Canrobert is here, and the men of

the imperial army who served under his command up to the time of their surrender as prisoners of war are on the way to Versailles. GUNS CAPTURED.

Two guns were captured by the Versailles troops in the battle at Asnières on the 17th. THE WAR INDEMNITY.

It is rumored that arrangements have now been made by which the government is enabled to pay to Germany at once the five hundred million francs indemnity due under the preliminary treaty of peace on the 1st instant. NO INTERVENTION.

The story that England has asked Prussia to intervene between the French government and the Paris insurgents is untrue.

MEXICO.

Disorders in Aguas Callentes-Election Riot a Pachuen-Tebuantepec Again in Revolt-The Fusion in Congress Against Junrez Defeated CITY OF MEXICO, April 13,) Via HAVANA, April 20, 1871.

Complaints are frequent of the great insecurity of life and property in the neighborhood of Aguas In the recent election riot at Pachuca six persons

were killed. Bandits have killed the tax collector of Sai Pedro, in the Jachitau district. The people of Tenuantepec are again in arms

erious one than that recently suppressed. The effort at fusion in Congress of the parties op posed to the Juarez administration has been de fented. The issue was made on the question of sustaining ex-Governor Catalan against General Arce,

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

1855—An anti-liquor law riot occurred in Chicago:
it was suppressed by the minitary after several
persons were killed.
1860—The boiler of the steamboat Anthony Wayne,
on Lake Ontario, exploded, and killed forty
persons.

persons.

Battle of San Jacinto, Texas; Mexicans defeated by the Texan forces of Sam Houston.

Battle of Landshut, Bavaria; Napoleon defeated the Austrians.

END OF A MURDER TRIAL.

POUGHERPSIE, N. Y., April 20, 1971. The trust of John Trumpbour for the murder of Edjah Jones at Cold Spring was concluded at Car-mel to-day. He was found gullty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to Sing Sing Frison for

RADICALISM ARRAIGNED.

Address of Democratic Congressmen to the People of the United States.

Attempt of the Radicals to Establish a Centralized Military Government.

Dictatorial Powers Conferred on the President.

Reforms in the Tariff and Taxation Persistently Postponed.

Personal Fealty to Grant the Test of Officeholding.

The Democracy Do Not Sympathize with Violence.

All Rights of Citizens to Be Protected and Perpetuated.

Appeal to the Conservative Men of All Parties.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1871. The democrats in Congress have just issued the following address:-

TO THE PROPLE OF THE UNITED STATES :-Our presence and official duties at Washington have enabled us to become fully acquainted with the actions and designs of those who control the radical party, and we feel called upon to utter a few words of warning against the alarming strides they have made towards the centralization power in the hands of Congress and the Executive. The time and attention of the radical leaders have been almost wholly directed to devising such legislation as will, in their view, best preserve their ascendancy, and no regard for the wise restraints imposed by the constitution has checked their reckless and desperate career. DICTATORIAL POWERS CONFERRED ON THE PRESI-

The President of the United States has been formaly announced as a candidate for re-election. The declarations of his selfish supporters have been echoed by a subsidized press, and the discipline of party has already made adhesion to his personal fortunes the surreme test of political fealty. The partisan legislation to which we refer was de creed and snaped in secret caucus, where the extremest counsels always dominated, and was adopted by a subservient majority, if not with the intent, certainly with the effect, to place in the hands of the President power to command his own renomination and to employ the army, navy and militia, at his sole discretion, as a means of serving his personal ambition. When the sad experience of the last two years, so disappointing to the hopes and generous confidence of the country, is considered, in connection with the violent utterance and harsh purposes of those who control the Prest dent's policy, it is not surprising that the gravest

and harsh purposes of those who control the President's policy, it is not surprising that the gravest apprehensions for the future peace of the nation should be entertained.

PARTISANSHIP THE TEST.

At a time when labor is depressed and every material interest is paisted by oppressive taxation, the public odices have been mudiplied beyond all precedent to serve as instruments in the perpetuation of power, partisanship is the only test applied to the distribution of this vast patronage. Honesty, fitness and moral worth are openly discarded in favor of trucking submission and dishonorable compliance; hence enormous defalcations and widespread corruption have followed as the natural consequences of this perticious system. By the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury it appears that after the deduction of all proper credits many millions of dollars remain due from excellectors of the internal revenue, and that no proper diligence has ever been used to collect them.

REFORMS PERSISTENTLY POSITONED.

Reforms in the revenue and fiscal systems, which all experiences demonstrate to be necessary to a frugal administration of the government, as well as a measure of rehef to an overburdened people, have been persistently postponed or willfully neglected. Congress now adourns without even having attempted to reduce taxation or to repeal the glaring impositions by which industry is crashed and impoverished. The Treasury is overflowing, and an excess of eighty milition dollars of revenue is admitted; and yet, instead of some measure of present relief, a barren and delusive resolution is passed by the Senate to consider the tarriff and excise systems hereafter, as if the history of broken piedges and pretended remedes furnished any better assurance for future remedes furnished any better assurance for future remedes furnished any better assurance for future

if the history of broken piedges and pretended remeales furnished any better assurance for future legislation than experience has done in the past. OPPRESSIVE TARIFF AND TAXATION.

Offressive tariffer and taxation.

Shipbuilding and the carrying trade, once sources of national pride and prosperity, now languish under a crushing load of taxation, and nearly every other business interest is sampling without profit to maintain itself.

Our agriculturalists, while paying heavy taxes on all they consume, either to the government or to monopolists, find the prices for their own products so reduced that honest labor is denied to just reward, and industry is prostrated by invidious discrimination.

tion.

THE PUBLIC LANDS GIVEN TO MONOPOLIES.

Nearly two hundred millions of acres of public lands which should have been reserved for the benefit of the people have been voted away to giant corporations—neglecting our soldiers and enriching a handlul of greedy speculators and lobbyists, who are thereby enabled to exercise a most dangerous and corrupting influence over State and federal legislation.

corporations—neglecting our soldiers and enriching a handial of greedy speculators and lobysists, who are thereby enabled to exercise a most dangerous and corrupting influence over State and federal legislation.

THE REPUBLIC IN DANGER—DANGERS FROM THE KU KIUX BILL.

If the career of these conspirators be not checked the downfall of free government is inevitable, and with it the elevation of a military dictator on the rums of the republic. Under pretence of passing laws to enforce the fourteenth amendment, and for other purposes, Congress has conferred the most despotic powers upon the Executive, and provided an official machinery by when the liberties of the people are menaced and the sacred right of local self-government in the States is ignored, if not syrannically overthrown. Modelled up to the sedution laws, so odious in history, they are at variance with all the sanctined theories of our institutions. And the construction given by these radical interpreters to the fourteenth amendment is, to use the language of an eminent Senator, Mr. Trumbull, of lillions, an "annihilator of States." Under the last enforcement bill "the Executive may, in its discretion, thrust aside the government of any state, suspend the writ of habeas corpus," arrest its Governor, imprison or disperse the Legislature, silence its judges and trample down its people under the armed heel of his troops. Nothing is left to the citizen or the State which can any longer be called a right; all is changed into mere sufferance.

Our hones for redress are in the calm good sense, the "soler second thought" of the American people. We call upon them to be true to themselves and to their past, and, disregarding party names and minor differences, to insist upon a decent equalization of power, the restriction of federal authority within its just and proper limits, leaving to the States that control over domestic affairs which is essential to their haspiness and tranquillity and good government. Everytning that malicious ingonuity could suggest has bee

In the five years of peace tollowing the war the radical administrations have expended \$1,200,000,000 for ordinary purposes slone, being within \$200,000,000 of the aggregate amount spent for the same purpose in war and in peace during the seventy-one years preceding June 80, 1861, not including, in either case, the sum paid upon principal or interest of the public debt. It is triding with the intelligence of the people for the radical leaders to pretony that this vast sum assets.

been honestly expended. Hundreds of millons of it have been wantonly squandered. The expenditures of the government for the fascal year ending lune 30, 1861, were only \$52,000,000, while for precisely the same purposes—civil list, army, nav, pensions and Indiana—\$104,000,000 were expended during the fiscal year coding June 30, 1870.

No SYMPATHY WITH VIOLENCE.

No indignation can be too stern and no scorn too severe lot the assertions by unscrupulous radical leadors that the great democratic and conservative party of the Union has or can have sympathy with disorders or violence in any part of the country, or in the deprivation of any man of his rights under the constitution.

in the deprivation of any man of the constitution.

Rights to be profected and perpetuate the rights which it is to protect and perpetuate the rights which every freeman cherishes, to revive in all hearts the feeling of friendship, affection and harmony, which are the best guarantees of law and order, and to throw around the humbiest citizen, wherever he may be, the protecting ægis of these safeguards of personal liberty which the fundamental awsof the land assure, that we invoke the aid of all good men in the work of peace and reconciliation; we invite their generous co-operation, irrespective of an former differences of opinion, so that the harsh voice of discord may be relieved; that a new and dangerous sectional agitation may be checked; that the burdens of taxation, direct or indirect, may be reduced to the lowest point consistent with good faint to every just national obligation and with a strictly economical administration of the government, and that the States may be restored in their integrity and true relations to our federal Union.

Senators.

docen to the nowest point consistent with a strictly conomical administration of the government, and that the States may be restored in their integrity and true relations to our federal Union.

Eugene Casserly, of California: Garrett Davis, of Kentucky; Jonn W. Johnston, of Virginia; T. P. Bayard, of Delaware; John P. Stockton, of New Jersey; Frank P. Blair, of Missouri; Eli Saulsbury, of Delaware; John P. Stockton, of New Jersey; Frank P. Blair, of Missouri; Eli Saulsbury, of Delaware; A. G. Thurman, of Ohio; George Vickers, of Maryland; J. W. Stoneman, of Kentucky; James R. Kelly, of Oregon; Wilsiam T. Hamilton, of Maryland; H. G. Davis, of West Virginia; Henry Cooper, of Tennessee.

Fernando Wood, of New York: S. S. Cox, of New York; A. B. Wasidle, of North Carolina; J. M. Leach, of North Carolina; E. A. Hibbard, of New Hampshire; F. S. Shooer, of North Carolina; J. M. Leach, of North Carolina; E. A. Hibbard, of New Hampshire; F. S. Shooer, of North Carolina; Of New York; Domas Kinsella, of New York; Dewis D. Campbell, of Onio; William A. Handley, of Alabama; J. C. Harper, of North Carolina; F. M. T. Duke, of Virginia; John T. Harris, of Virginia; Peter M. Dox, of Alabama; Robert B. Roosevelt, of New York; William R. Roberts, of New York; Smith Ely, Jr., of New York; Joseph H. Lewis, of Kentucky; John T. Bird, of New York; Smith Ely, Jr., of New York; Joseph H. Lewis, of Kentucky; John T. Berry, of New York; John Rogers, of New York; John B. Storm, of Pennsylvania; Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; P. Van Trump, of Ohio; James R. McCormick, of Missouri; George W. Morgan, of Ohio; Andrew King, of Missouri; John M. Bright, of Tennessee; Henry D. Meherry, of Kentucky; R. P. Caldwell, of Tennessee; John M. Caroli, of New York; On N. Lanison, of Tennessee; Henry D. Meherry, of Kentucky; R. P. Caldwell, of Tennessee; S. S. Marshail, of Hilmois; E. Y. Rice, of Illinois; Henry D. Foster, of Pennsylvania; Huhard J. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania; Huhard J. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania; Huhard J. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania;

A Single Trial Will Convince the Most Sceptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipatios, Dyspepals, Billiouaness, Liver Complaints, General Debiffty, &c. No nausca, no griping prins, but mild, pleasant and safe in operation. Children take them with impurity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRAT PARILLA creates new, fresh and healthy Bood, beautifies the complexion and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pinpies, Biotches, Moth Patches and all cruptions of the skin.

A.—If You Want an Elegant, Fushionuble Sik Hat, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A .- Phalon's New Perfame.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 261 Broadway, corner Murray street At Angell's Turkish Baths.—Furnished oms for gentlemen. House and bath open always. Lea-ton avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.

All Powders and Outward Applications close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; uses HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S ARSAPARILLA, which heautities the prepared by inexperienced persons—rended in wood boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury other deleterious drugs.

A Novelty in Hats,-"The Little Church oargains in Boys' Hats. Caps, 25 cents. C. O. D. HAT COMPANY, 12 Cortlands street.

Magnificent Collection of Fine Paintings, A Bragish Water Chromos, Steel Engravings, acc, English Water Chromos, Steel Engravings, acc, Chromos, BRADLEY'S, 71 Idberty street.

Announcement.

Removal of DUNLAP & CO., Hatters.

Having changed their up-town location from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to 174 Fifth arenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, and having a larger store and better facilities than heretofore, they can now offer to their numerous patrons the largest and most elegant stock of goods in their line, especially imported and manufactured for them.

them.

Having now been established over thirteen years, and by producing only the best qualities and most stylish Hate for gentlemen's wear, they have acquired a reputation throughout the United States unequalled by any other house.

Their down town store still at 559 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

A.—Try the Luxury of a Russian Vapos Bath, at 23 and 25 East Fourth street, one block east of Broadway. After one trial you will never go without them. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. Ladies hours daily, 10 to 12 A. M.

A.—Whelan, 1,131 Breadway, St. James Hotel.—Best quality and lightest silk dress HAT. Spring styles ready. Price, 83. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanes and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purifing with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PULLS the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 29 years has proved this. Try them.

David's Spring Style of Goutlemen's Hata.

Dend Shot, for Bedbugs.

and sleep in peace If You Would Have New Life, New Blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILIS, Purify the blood and beautify the completion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRAUT SARSAPARILLA. They are no

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga Springs.— Superior to all others in Dyspensia and Diseases of Liver-and Kidneys. B. J. LEVY, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River Rail-road depot, Varick street.

Miller & Co.'s, Union Square, is Decidedly the best place in New York to buy your Boots and Shoes. Remember MILLER & CO., Union square.

One Cold After Another will, with Many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find JAYNE'S. EXPECTORANT always prompt, thorough and efficacious.

Nature Is Putting on Her Spring Attire, and all who desire to be up with the season must put on one of KNOX'S Spring styles. Broadway, corner Pulson street.

If You Device a Mild, Pleasant, Safe and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea more riping pains, use nature's remedy, HRLM BOLD'S GRAP R PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component Martabelling Catawin "Grape Juleo and Fluid Extract Rhuberts." being Catawis "Grape distant complexion, you should you desire a brilliant complexion, you ance, new iffe, new fresh blood and renewed HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

Professors and Amateurs of Moste and the public are invited to test a magnificent STODART GRAND PRANO, and completed, at the warerooms of D. R. STAN-PORD & CO., 851 Broadway, corner Great Joneshtopet.

This is the Season of the Year When the system should be thoroughly surged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or or therito so mild and efficacious as IELMSOLD'S GRAPE, 'LLLS, causing neither nauses nor griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap paint pils of the day, yout of which are composed of calomei or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After theror the 1 range the system use Halm BOLD'S EXTRACT ? ARSAPARILLA, the great blood partier, and they will the are now life, new blood and renewed vigor. Try them.

Warnock & Co., Battere,